



AWA News

Volume 3 Number 1

March 1998

President's Notes

As if AWA wasn't changing enough with our updated by-laws, growing membership, and involvement with Archaeology Month (more on that below) ... here I am, the (gulp) new president. My first order of business is to offer the whole board's thanks to Gregg Sullivan who has been instrumental in all of the above changes. We wish him luck in Texas.

Second, Pam Charlesworth, Secretary/Treasurer of Advocates for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (AAHP), the group that has organized Archaeology Week for the past six years, has asked for help from AWA, since the event has grown from a week to a fortnight and will now last a month. The Board discussed the issue extensively at December and January meetings because the issues seem critical to AWA's goals and membership. As Gregg Sullivan states in a letter of support (January 22, 1998): "It is only through public education efforts like Archaeology Month that archaeologists can generate the necessary public support for funding, research, preservation and protection of archaeological resources in our state."

The Board thought the partnership sounded promising but we were not prepared to speak for all the members; thus the general membership meetings of January 31. Those in attendance decided that taking over the sponsorship of Archaeology Month is an opportunity we can't refuse. We will assist AAHP this year with the goal of taking over in the near future. This first year our responsibilities are simple. We do not need to fundraise, we do not need to stuff envelopes, we do not need to run errands. AAHP needs our help this year in only one area: Creating new events. The bottom line is: WE NEED 25 MORE ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH EVENTS to round out the calendar. Approximately five were "created" during our meeting in Seattle.

Many AWA members already sponsor events—please continue to support Archaeology Month in this manner. To the members who are not in a position to be involved in this way, please contact Pam Charlesworth for ways to be involved—follow up on leads for new events, make a few phone calls, contact previous event sponsors to continue their sponsorship. This is what AAHP needs us for and this is what we can do best, using our contacts and cohorts to make Archaeology Month bigger and better than ever.

If each AWA member can commit to making Archaeology Month 1998 a stellar event, by being involved in some way, I know we can make Archaeology Month work.

Finally, I want to draw attention to the need for county archaeologists. A prime example of this need has occurred in King County in the past month or so. A Duwamish settlement was uncovered during construction of the Port of Seattle's Trade Center. As I understand it no SEPA archaeological work was performed before the construction began. Many in the region have suspected that extant sites exist along the waterfront but construction continues without any real oversight. AWA would like to pursue the creation of a county archaeologist position or other equitable solution. We will keep you updated.

Paula Johnson



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Thanks to all who contributed to this quarter's newsletter—to those who sent items and those who twisted the arms of those who sent items. The quality of content shows the growing awareness that we need to communicate across the state, for the knowledge and interest intrinsic to the field, for our own academic and economic advantage, and for the survival of the resources of which we are the principle stewards.

Submission deadlines are the 15th of February, May, August, and November. E-mail items attached in Word-readable format to lleeds@halcyon.com, or mail a floppy to AWA News, POB 742, Mercer Island, WA 98040

ARTICLES

NEW OBSIDIAN SOURCE STUDIES

by
Fennelle Miller
 DNR Archaeologist

As reported in the last newsletter, Ed Hosko—a Forester with the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR)—recently found natural obsidian nodules in Klickitat County. We sent some of these nodules to Craig Skinner at Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Laboratory in Corvallis, Oregon. Craig obtained chemical "fingerprints" for the obsidian through X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) analysis and discovered that there were two distinct sources in our samples! Now that we know the chemistry for these sources, designated as "Hosko A" and "Hosko B," we need to find out which artifact assemblages contain obsidian artifacts from these sources.

Jack Powell, a DNR geologist, has identified tachylyte in Yakima and Kittitas Counties. Tachylyte is a black volcanic glass that is associated with the top of the Grande Ronde Formation in the Columbia River Basalts which blanket much of the interior Northwest. This glass, specifically identified in the top of the Rocky Coulee flow, is visually similar to obsidian; the obvious difference is in its much higher opacity. Whereas obsidian is often completely translucent along the thin margin of flakes, tachylyte is almost always impossible to see through. Again, samples of this Rocky Coulee Tachylyte from "Nasty Creek Flats"—a source in Yakima County—and from the "Stray Gulch" source in Kittitas County were sent to Craig Skinner for XRF analysis. The chemical signatures from the Nasty Creek Flats source has already been matched with excavated artifacts from sites about 25 miles north of the source! We suspect that more artifacts will be tied to these two tachylyte sources as more databases are searched.

We are currently trying to determine the number, nature, and location of known or suspected volcanic glass sources in Washington State. I have received a great deal of help from Craig Skinner, Bob Mierendorf, Rick McClure, Jerry Galm, and Jack Powell. Bob has at least one decent source of obsidian in the North Cascades and is helping pinpoint other possible sources. Rick McClure has shared information about the "Elk Pass"/Goat Rocks source he has documented, and Jerry Galm gave me some specific information about a reputed source in the vicinity of Chelan Butte. Ann Fink has also told me about some obsidian she has found in the Wenatchee National Forest. We are trying to track down the chemistry for some samples from the Yakima Indian Reservation sent to Richard Hughes several years ago, and Jack Powell is looking for glass samples from the Horse Heaven and Rattlesnake Hills.

It is my opinion that the days of "guarding" information such as the chemistry and location of obsidian and tachylyte sources are over. The archaeological community, public agencies, and private companies need to work together to compile a comprehensive database for obsidian sources. By being able to source all of the obsidian artifacts found in Washington site assemblages to known sources, rather than having a list of Oregon sources and then a list of "Unknowns," we will help define patterns of lithic procurement and trade. Issues of territoriality may even be elucidated through sourcing studies.

We encourage everyone to help us by sending samples or specific chemistries for the various "Unknowns" in analyzed assemblages. These may be sent to Craig Skinner, who may be contacted at (541)754-7507 or at skinnrc@peak.org. Incidentally, he has a good website, too: <http://www.peak.org/~skinnrc.obsidian.html>.

AWA News

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ALL ABOARD

BOARD MEETINGS

The next board meetings will be held March 14 and May 9 at noon at the North Bend Library. **All members are welcome to attend.**

REVISED BOARD

Due to the shuffle to fill various positions after Gregg Sullivan resigned as President, we have revised the board. Positions are now filled as you see in the billboard above.

Paul Solimano joins the board to replace David DeLyria who moved into the position of Vice President. Paul has worked in the Northwest for the past seven years and is a welcome addition to the board for both his creative problem-solving and his graphic design talents. He will be working with Leon Leeds in designing our web page.

AVOCATIONAL UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRAINING IN WASHINGTON

by
David Beard

Ever since my earliest days with the Arkansas Archeological Survey and its affiliated avocational Arkansas Archeological Society, I have been very aware of the importance and value of well trained amateur archaeologists. Avocational archaeological societies, of varying degrees of quality, exist in most states. In the area of underwater archaeology, there are far fewer opportunities for avocational archaeologists to get involved.

The states of South Carolina and Wisconsin are two states that offer annual field schools in underwater archaeology for the interested avocational. On the international front, the Nautical Archaeological Society, based in England, and the Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia, offer similar training.

One of the first things I discovered upon relocating to the northwest was the almost total absence of any organized research where submerged cultural resources were concerned. The state of Washington in general, and the Puget Sound area in particular, have an incredible potential for research in this area, but few qualified professionals to conduct the work. One of the state agencies charged with the management of Washington's submerged cultural resources, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), has a team of research divers who conduct a variety of studies from counting geoducks to assessing the environmental

hazards of modern sunken vessels. During the course of this work the possibility of encountering shipwrecks or other significant archaeological deposits exists.

Clearly there is a need for these divers to have some understanding of how to determine the the significance and age of such sites and how to go about documenting them.

To that end I have been requested to conduct a training course in underwater archaeological techniques for the DNR divers. The course is to be conducted over two weekends. The first day consists of a morning classroom session that includes slides and other graphic materials aimed at basic method and theory in underwater archaeology, and information about how to research historic shipwrecks, and an afternoon session in which the students practice documenting a mock-up of a wooden shipwreck section (made of plastic wood), first on dry land and then in a pool. The second weekend is an open water exercise in which the students document an actual shipwreck site, in this case a large wooden barge at Tolmie State Park.

A similar program for sport divers is planned for later this spring or summer. The objective is to train a group of dedicated avocational underwater archaeologists who can assist with the nondestructive documentation of Washington's submerged cultural patrimony.

David Beard
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1997 INVESTIGATION OF TWO INUNDATED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ALONG LAKE ROOSEVELT, WASHINGTON

by
Dave Ball

Lake Roosevelt contains numerous archaeological sites which have been permanently inundated since the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam in the 1940s. It also contains sites which become inundated when the lake is at maximum pool (approximately 1,300 ft above sea level), yet are exposed during drawdown periods. In order to manage and obtain a better understanding of the cultural resources which lie within Lake Roosevelt, it is necessary to look not only at the sites which become accessible during the annual drawdown of the reservoir, but also to evaluate the sites which are permanently inundated. With the proper training and equipment, these sites can be evaluated, producing results similar to the land investigations which have been conducted in the past.

Last year archaeologists from Archaeological and Historical Services (AHS) at Eastern Washington University were contracted by the Colville Confederated Tribes to conduct archaeo-

logical investigations of the drawdown area along Lake Roosevelt. The work was to focus on exposed landforms located lower than 1,217 ft. above sea level. Typically these sites are inundated for most of the

year and are only exposed for a brief period during the annual drawdown. In addition to traditional terrestrial investigations, last year's study also included a one week underwater phase, which was designed to determine the feasibility of identifying and documenting submerged cultural resources along Lake Roosevelt. Two sites, 45ST41 and 45ST63, were selected for the underwater phase. Both of these sites were accessible on land, and evaluated, during last year's drawdown. By looking at these sites within two months of their inundation, AHS archaeologists made comparisons which demonstrated the potential for future investigations of permanently inundated sites.

During the spring of 1997 AHS archaeologists conducted the terrestrial phase of the project which identified 40 previously unrecorded sites and isolates. In addition to documenting these 40 sites, 16 sites were evaluated for possible nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (Hartmann 1997). While inves-

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INUNDATED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

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tigating landforms along the drawdown zone, site 45ST63 was found to have received significant erosional damage which was caused by a winter flooding episode. This erosion revealed a number of features which were not present during a 1996 survey of the area. Terrestrial excavations were conducted at this site last spring, and the area was mapped, including the extent of erosion. Since the site lies in a high flow area along the river, a decision was made to return to this site after the water table rose, to re-survey the area while inundated. As the terrestrial phase was wrapping up, a permanent datum and several temporaries (sub-datums) were placed at the site to assist in determining the rate of erosion which would occur with the rising water table.

The underwater phase was carried out over a one week period in July, 1997. It consisted of 18 dives over a six day period, with a total of 26.5 hours of bottom time. Dive conditions were moderate with an average water temperature of 59°F. Due to the erosion at site 45ST63, a decision was made to concentrate our efforts there. A moderate current existed at this site which aided in visibility. However, occasional current fluctuations were encountered, which, when low made it easy to "silt out" [*kick up clouds of silt causing diminished visibility, analogous to "whiteout" — ED*], and when high made it difficult to swim against. All of the dives at this site were to a depth ranging from 20-35 ft below surface.

By the end of the second dive at site 45ST63, two of the three sub-datums were relocated (it was later determined that the third was no longer present). A baseline was then placed between these sub-datums, which extended for 34 meters. The extent of erosion and exposed features were mapped to 15 meters on each side of the baseline. Mapped features included an exposed shell midden southeast of the baseline, three hopper mortar bases, and four fire cracked rock (FCR) scatters, two of which contained worked quartzite blades. Several shovel test units, an excavation unit, and an excavation trench from the terrestrial investigation were also observed and mapped. Other mapped features included the primary erosional area which ran through the approximate center of the baseline, a secondary erosional area south of this (also along the baseline), two erosional channels west of the primary erosion area, and non-eroded "islands" east of the primary erosion area. It was found that approximately two meters had sloughed off along the primary erosion area since the site became inundated. Exposed features were mapped and, in addition, a depth profile was taken along the baseline. This was done by attaching a tape measure to a buoy at the surface of the water and measuring depth at three meter intervals along the baseline.

The primary objective of the survey at site 45ST41 was to demonstrate the feasibility of underwater survey at a deeper location. Since the main emphasis of the project had concentrated on site 45ST63, only one dive was made at site 45ST41.

This dive was sufficient to obtain cursory information on this location. Site 45ST41 contains a series of rock outcrops (bedding plains) which were exposed during the drawdown, but submerged during the underwater phase. The dive boat was anchored east of the bedding plains. Divers dropped down the anchor line then began a survey to the west where they encountered the bedding plains.

Since the elevation at Lake Roosevelt is greater than 1,000 ft above sea level, all diving falls under the category of altitude diving, and therefore, when diving below 40 ft. divers must compensate for this higher elevation by decreasing the amount of time they stay underwater. Due to the depth of the rock outcrops at site 45ST41, only a brief survey was conducted to the west of this location. A maximum depth of 53 ft. below surface was reached in this area, but no cultural material was encountered. Water current at this depth was minimal, which made the area easy to silt out. Additionally, penetration of sunlight began to diminish and dive lights were therefore necessary. A small FCR scatter was identified in an area east of the bedding plains.

The underwater phase of the Grand Coulee Dam Cultural Resources Project was a success in that we were able to obtain information on the current condition of the erosional area at site 45ST63, and to document exposed natural and cultural features at both sites. Challenges to further underwater research at Lake Roosevelt, which were encountered during this project, include water temperature, altitude, depth, current, and equipment malfunctions. However, if addressed properly, none of these challenges should hinder future underwater research.

The author would like to thank divers Lauren Porter and Chad Johnston, boat operators Glenn Hartmann and Mike Regan, and the Academic Diving Program at Florida State University for their contributions and assistance in the underwater phase of this project.

References

Hartmann, Glenn D. (editor)

1997 *Archaeological and Historical Investigations for the Colville Confederated Tribes' Grand Coulee Dam Cultural Resources Project 1997*. Ms. on file at Archaeological and Historical Services, Eastern Washington University, Cheney, WA.



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MODEL FOR YAKIMA AND KLICKITAT COUNTIES

by
Greg Cleveland
 Tribal Archaeologist, Yakama Indian Nation

As reported in December (AWA News, Vol. 2 Num. 4, p. 3), the Yakama Indian Nation (YIN) and the Washington Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) collaborated in the development of an archaeological predictive model for Yakima and Klickitat Counties. David Powell, YIN, wrote the report defining the anthropological and modeling theory and proposed the hypotheses for site types being predicted. The WDNR acted as the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) lab. Jill Johnson, WDNR, provided GIS expertise with her knowledge of GIS applications. Fennelle Miller, WDNR, selected data layers and proposed weighting of the hypothesized significant environmental attributes.

There are various degrees of confidence in the accuracy of the known site data for the two counties (Powell 1997). However, comparing the site data to the model can be an initial test. The results will not validate the model but may provide an indication of whether it is predicting sites. Only systematic field verification can validate the model.

David Powell conducted a cursory survey of about 65 acres in one section of WDNR managed land in Klickitat County in 1997. According to the model, the 65 acres broken down in probability categories are five acres of high, 44 acres of medium, and 16 acres of low. He documented three archaeological sites covering about six acres. The two smallest sites are medium probability and the largest site is half medium and half low. When three sites within a mile of each other do not have one pixel of high probability, it demonstrates that the model, as currently designed, has problems.

Selecting GIS data layers and weighting the attributes without considering anthropological theory and modeling, as in the so called Ahtanum Archaeological Predictive Model (Miller 1996), does not constitute a model at all. Applying the data layers and weighting of the Yakima and Klickitat Counties Model to other counties or regions without accompanying modeling and anthropological theory does not constitute an archaeological predictive

model either.

A systematic field verification should be developed and implemented before the model is adopted as a management tool. The data layers and weighting should be modified based on the results of the field verification. The YIN recommends a 100% survey of an entire section with geographic attributes representative of the whole county for field verification of the model. At the very least, timber sale by timber sale should be surveyed based on professional reasoning to collect data to validate the model.

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Miller, Fennelle de Forest

1996 *Ahtanum Archaeological Predictive Model*. Washington Department of Natural Resources, Southeast Region. Ellensburg.

Powell, David W.

1997 *Preliminary Report on an Archaeological Predictive Model for Yakima and Klickitat Counties*. Yakama Indian Nation, Department of Natural Resources; Timber, Fish, and Wildlife Program. Toppenish.

LEGISLATIVE WATCH

Bills To Watch

by
Gregg Sullivan (Texan)

Gregg Sullivan, immediate past president, attended the January 14, 1998 meeting of the Washington State Heritage Caucus. What follows is his prioritized list of three issues for AWA to watch and respond to:

1. Governor's supplemental budget for the 1997-99 biennium.

According to David Hansen, OAHP and its parent agency, CTED, requested funds for the SHPO position through the supplemental budget. Unfortunately, Governor

Locke failed to include it in the version of the budget which was submitted to the legislature for consideration. The hope is that, through OAHP both within and outside the legislature, funding for the SHPO position will be amended in committee or from the floor.

[AWA sent letters to both the senate and house committees in support of such an amendment and has received non-committal responses from both Rep. Jim Clements and Sen. Gary Stranningan.]

2. House Bill 2339

This bill has to do with the Hanford Reach on the Columbia River, its transition from federal to state jurisdiction, and the protection of cultural and natural resources

on the land. I think this is a big issue for AWA to watch and take a position on, because archaeological resource protection is a central component of who should end up with the land and how it will be managed. [Gregg did not have the full text of the bill but AWA will track the issue and send our opinion to the committee which will consider it.]

3. Senate Bill 6230

This bill creates a new state Department of Cultural Resources by combining the state museums and historical society, the arts commission and OAHP into one agency. There would be two divisions,

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LEGISLATIVE WATCH, CONTINUED

(Continued from page 5)

"cultural programs" (SHPO, arts commission) and "museums" (historical society and state museums). This issue has some key support from the governor's office, and from several members of the legislature who are sponsoring it. I doubt it will be successful this time, but I think it is a good idea in principle, and it bears watching. AWA should consider writing a letter of support to whatever committee it appears before.

[As we "go to press," Bob Gruhn, AWA's attorney reports that SB 6230 was referred for an interim study. See David DeLyria's reading of the bill, below.—ED.]

SENATE FORMATION PROCESSES THE IMPLICATIONS OF SENATE BILL SB 6230

**Commentary by
David DeLyria**

As presently written, Senate Bill 6230 seeks to create a new department which will shift all the archaeological duties from the Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development (DCTED) to the newly created Department of Cultural Resources.

The creation of this department would literally and physically transfer all documents, tangible property, funds, appropriations and employees relating to the heritage and arts functions of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation currently housed at (DCTED); the Washington State Historical Society (WSHS); the Eastern Washington State Historical Society (EWSHS) and the Washington State Arts Commission, (WSAC) to the newly created Department of Cultural Resources.

The Department of Cultural Resources would consist of a 17 person commission selected as follows: eight citizen members appointed by the Governor; four legislative members, one from each major caucus

of each house, appointed by leadership of their respective houses; one member each from the boards of EWSHS and WSHS; and one member each from the Washington State Arts Commission and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The last member is the director of the Department of Cultural Resources who is a nonvoting member (ex officio). Somewhat disturbing to me is the fact that not *one* of the 17 members would necessarily have to be an archaeologist or for that matter even have an archaeological or anthropological background.

Sec. 8, of the Bill states, "The department shall initially be subdivided into three divisions, including a division of administration, a division of museums, and a division of community services." It is my understanding that OAHP is going to be included with the Washington State Arts Commission and both will be administered under the community services division of the newly created Cultural Resources Department

Six republicans and six democrats are sponsoring the Bill. I have not, as yet, looked into the voting record of these sponsors and, without doing so, I have no way of knowing if this reorganization will be positive or negative for OAHP, and even with the voting records we still won't know for sure until it happens. At this time, no funds have been appropriated for this action and it probably won't happen this fiscal year. However, I think all archaeologists, historians and others who deal with OAHP should track the Bill and comment to any of the following sponsors: Mary M. Haugen, (D), Eugene Prince, (R), Julia Patterson, (D), Jeanine Long, (R), Al Bauer, (D), Shirley Winsley, (R), Harriet Spanel, (D), Patricia Hale, (R), Tim Sheldon, (D), Jeannette Wood, (R), Irv Newhouse, (R), and Marilyn Rasmussen, (D).

As for now, I'm skeptical of the motivation for the creation of this new department, and the lumping of archaeology in with the arts doesn't make a whole lot of sense to me either. For anyone wishing to read the entire Bill, go to the Internet web site: <www.leg.wa.gov> find the Senate Bills section, then look up

SB6230.

[In addition, you might want to look up the *Citizens Guide to the Washington State Legislature* at <http://www.localaccess.com/chappell/tcg/guide.htm> which contains detailed information on how to read a bill and other useful items. ED.]

HERITAGE CAUCUS MEETINGS IN OLYMPIA: VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

We are seeking members in the Olympia area (or anywhere) to attend *selected*** meetings of the Heritage Caucus held every Wednesday between 7-8 am.**

The Heritage Caucus is made up of state legislators and representatives from state agencies, local government and non-profits. Gregg Sullivan, immediate past president, attended the meeting held on January 14, 1998 (see related story). AWA's continued participation in the Heritage Caucus was encouraged by other attendees.

Gregg Sullivan [whose ghost seems to be restless — Ed] feels that AWA's involvement with the Heritage Caucus "...is a critical first step in building AWA's effective advocacy for archaeological research and resource protection in Washington....There is also an opportunity to meet legislators, and to make important contacts with other historic preservation groups." Attendance by AWA will be based on issues of specific concern to the archaeological community. Therefore AWA members will not need to attend every meeting.

Please contact Paula Johnson (pgj4400@aol.com) if you are interested in attending and representing AWA.



NEWS & NOTICES

SAA SYMPOSIA: NORTHWEST FLAVORS

Julie Stein

AWA members will be interested in many sessions at the Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, March 25-29, 1998 at the Seattle Convention Center and the Sheraton Seattle Hotel.

Wednesday March 25 (Evening)

Pacific Northwest Archaeology in the 1990's: A Regional Overview.

Friday March 27 (Afternoon)

Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene Maritime Adaptations along the Pacific Coast of the Americas.

Saturday March 28 (Morning)

Life on the River: Investigating Complex Hunter-Gatherers in the Greater Lower Columbia River Region.

Saturday March 28 (Afternoon)

there are 2 symposia

- ◆ *Archaeological Research in the Fraser Valley, Southwestern British Columbia*
- ◆ *Northwest Coast (general session)*

Sunday March 29 (Morning) there are 3 symposia

- ◆ *Culture and Landscape in the North American Interior Far West*
- ◆ *The Sequim Bypass Archaeological Project and its Place in Western Washington Prehistory*
- ◆ *Columbia Plateau Archaeology: Synthesis and Application.*

If you wish to volunteer (free meeting registration, complimentary copy of the abstracts, and \$5 stipend per shift) contact Rick Peterson at SAA Headquarters: 900 2nd street NE #2, Washington DC 20002-3557, email rick_peterson@saa.org, fax: 202/789-0284, phone: 202/789-8200.



ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE BURKE MUSEUM

Laura Phillips

After six months and \$4.7 million, the Burke Museum has re-opened its doors and archaeology features prominently! The new exhibits are not just re-designs of the old ones—the entire exhibit area has been renovated and developed into two permanent hands-on exhibits: *Life and Times of Washington State* and *Pacific Voices*.

Life and Times takes visitors on a journey highlighting the 500-million-year evolution of the Northwest from the sea scorpion fossils of 500 million years ago through the Pleistocene ice age (this is where the archaeology comes in) and up to the present.

The Clovis points from the East Wenatchee Clovis Cache are prominently displayed alongside the megafauna that once roamed Washington, including the famous sloth found at Sea-Tac airport. Two of the largest Clovis points from the site are exhibited, along with two other Clovis points, flakes, bifaces, scrapers, and debitage. These other objects have never been displayed before, and archaeologists will be interested in their morphology. Two more typically-sized Clovis points from the Burkes archaeology collections are also on display.

Pacific Voices, the second exhibit, showcases 17 Pacific Rim cultures, highlighting their stories, ceremonies, and languages. The Coast Salish Welcome case welcomes visitors to this extensive exhibit with archaeological and ethnographic objects hand-picked in consultation with the Native American advisory committee. Olcott points, Windust points, and numerous other stone tools are featured along with bone and shell tools such as a spindle whorl from Cattle Point (45-SJ-1) and a zoomorphic digging stick handle from British Camp (45-SJ-24). Decorated ivory points from Alaska can be found in the Inupiaq Whaling case, and fishing tools such as a composite toggling harpoon point are featured in the First Salmon Ceremony case.

Don't miss this archaeology at the Burke Museum. In addition to the artifacts mentioned above, in the Treasures case you can see atlatl weights, decorated mortars, intricately-carved bone, and the only known Tlingit-style iron sword found archaeologically in Puget Sound!

Along with the Burke's new makeover come new hours and a new name. The Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture is open daily 10am - 5pm, and until 8pm on Thursdays. Admission is \$5.50 for adults, \$4 for seniors and \$2.50 for students. Children five and under are free.

Also, check out our Web site at www.washington.edu/burkemuseum.



MORE NEWS FROM THE BURKE MUSEUM APOP!

MaryAnn Emery and Kris Bovy

Thanks to a generous donation from Dr. Harold Bergen, the Archaeology Division at the Burke Museum has created a new program, the Archaeological Public Outreach Program (APOP). Our goal, in accordance with the wishes of the donor, is to make archaeology accessible to a wider public audience. With this goal in mind, we are developing three different avenues in which to reach the public.

1. Traveling education kits. These kits can be checked out by schoolteachers and other educators and will include activities, slides, artifacts, tools, and other information. Three kits are currently under construction: "What is Archaeology,," "Lithic analysis/ Peopling of the New World," and "Northwest Coast Prehistory."

2. A web site. The APOP web site (part of the Burke Museum's homepage) will feature excerpts from the education kits, and an "Ask an Archaeologist" column. We may be e-mailing local archaeologists to help us answer specific questions generated from this column, so watch your in-box!

3. School visits and other public programs. For example, there will be a day-long event at the Burke on Tuesday April 12th entitled "Peopling of the New World: The Clovis Connection" which will target school-age children and will include hands-on activities and slide shows. In addition, this summer we are offering an archaeology program for middle school students in conjunction with the UW Academy. Programs similar to these will also be offered during Washington Archaeology Month.

The experience so far has been challenging and rewarding. Thanks to all those whom we have already contacted for your generous help, and if anybody has ideas or resources they would like to share, feel free to contact us:

Archaeological Public Outreach Program (APOP)
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ANNOUNCING A NEW FORUM-LECTURE SERIES FOR PORTLAND AREA ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Ken Ames and Virginia Butler, Portland State University faculty, are developing an informal, monthly lecture series that will bring together Portland area professional, avocational, and student archaeologists to discuss recent research projects or archaeological issues of concern. We are planning to hold these during the nine months of the academic calendar (October to June), on the first Thursday of the month. Our inaugural meeting and lecture will be APRIL 2, (4 - 5 o'clock) at Portland State University (1721 SW Broadway, Cramer Hall, Rm 41) with Cheryl Mack and Rick McClure making a presentation on "Huckleberry Processing in the High Cascades: Feature Structure and Distribution".

Other speakers in May and June (same location in Cramer Hall):

Doug Wilson (May 7th, 4:00): Complexity Beyond the Floodplain of the Columbia: the Archaeology of the East Fork Lewis River, Washington

Alex Bourdeau (June 4th, 4:00): New Geological Research for Portland Basin Archaeology

Our chief reasons for hosting such a forum/lecture series are to create a setting where Portland area archaeologists can learn more about each others' work; to foster greater communication; to discuss archaeological issues and topics of interest; to generate some intellectual ferment; and last, but certainly not least, to actually get to know one another.

For additional information, please contact Virginia Butler (virginia@ch2.ch.pdx.edu; 503/725-3303) or Ken Ames (amesk@pdx.edu; 503/725-3318).

We hope to see you on April 2!

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SPECIAL AWA ANNUAL MEETING PROPOSED

With the NWACs being held in Missoula this year, we are preparing for the likely event that our annual meeting may not reach a quorum. If a quorum is not reached at the NWACs, we are prepared to hold a replacement annual meeting at the North Bend Library sometime in early May. Keep your eyes open for an announcement and we hope to see you in Missoula!

AWA MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS
—NEW RATES FOR '98—

A new graduated membership fee scale will be in place for 1998. Regular memberships are \$25, student memberships are \$18 and associate memberships are \$10. Regular and student memberships include the quarterly newsletter plus Volume VIII of Archaeology in Washington. Regular and student members are allowed voting privileges at our annual meetings. Associate members are allowed to vote but do not receive any publications. Associate memberships would be appropriate for spouses/partners who are members of AWA.

In addition, we will offer institutional subscriptions for \$20. The institutional membership includes the quarterly newsletter plus Volume VIII of Archaeology in Washington. Institutional members are not allowed to vote.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN KING COUNTY
Spring 1998 Lecture Series

Presented by the King County Landmarks and Heritage Commission and the Marymoor Museum of Eastside History, this free lecture series is held in conjunction with *A History Deeper Than Books: Exploring the Archaeological Record in King County*, a photographic exhibit honoring ten thousand years of history, at the Marymoor Museum, 6046 West Lake Sammamish Parkway NE, Redmond, WA. 425/885-3684 or 206/296-8573.

Lecture One (March 4th) *The Archaeology of King County and the Puget Sound Region.* Dr. Robert Whitlam.

Lecture two (April 1st) *Japanese Camp at Sellect: Historic Archaeology in Southeast King County.* Brad Bowden, Larson Anthropological/archaeological Services.

Lecture three (May 6th) *Huckleberry Mountain: A Native American Archaeological Site in the Central Cascade Mountains.* Christian J. Miss, Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc.

LETTERS

RE: PHOTO OF THE PEELED YELLOW CEDAR
(December 1997)

There was a very nice photo of a peeled yellow cedar in Mt Rainier Park in the December newsletter. This is the classic huckleberry basket peeled cedar. The Pacific Lutheran University - Forest Service joint project in the Norse Peak Wilderness Area encountered two sites with peeled cedars. One site has quite a few peeled cedars and about five peeled Douglas firs. The other site has only one cedar but more than a dozen peeled Douglas firs.

The overall shape of the scar is the same as in the photo: rectangular, with cut marks at the top and bottom. Some of the Douglas firs have additional cut marks within the rectangle as if the entire piece would not come free. Some of the Douglas firs have had only the outer bark removed; the inner bark is intact and survives today.

Carol Hearne and I have found one passing reference to using Douglas fir bark in earth ovens. If anyone reading the newsletter can help us identify possible functions for these CMT's, we would appreciate it.

Dave Huelsbeck
253-535-7196
huelsbdr@plu.edu

[Here's the photo again. Ed]



Peeled Alaska yellow-cedar tree, Mount Rainier National Park.

Photo: Gregg Sullivan.

FIELD SCHOOLS

PLU /PIT
In The Cascades

PLU and the Forest Service (Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie) will conduct their annual field school - Passport In Time (PIT) project this summer in the Cascades north of Darrington.

We will be investigating the activities of the Sauk River Lumber Company. They operated a base camp on railroad cars and periodically moved the camp. We will be looking at life in the camps, change through time, the potential of identifying ethnic differences (they imported workers from the SE US!), and other issues important in the history of the NW. The project will run from July 20 until August 7.

For more information contact Dave Huelsbeck at Pacific Lutheran University 253-535-7196
huelsbdr@plu.edu.

REVIEWS

GPS Made Easy
Using Global Positioning Systems in the Outdoors
By, Lawrence Letham
1996, The Mountaineers,
ISBN 0-89886-464-X,
112 pages.

Reviewed by Arlene Falkin

Letham's *GPS Made Easy* guides you through considering purchase, features, potential use, and product comparison of Global Positioning Systems receivers. This little book is an excellent reference for using a GPS and for familiarizing a beginner. To keep our interest, among other field uses, there are even references to use of GPS in Archaeology!

Chapters 1 through 3 detail the functionality, care of, and standard features of most receivers. Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 describe five different hypothetical outdoor excursions. Letham uses these field trips to demonstrate receiver features and when to use them. He outlines the basics of longitude, latitude, eastings, northings, and UTM coordinates and their applications, when used with a GPS. 'The field' is not restricted to land (or survey); Letham details use of the GPS while kayaking, skiing, climbing, or driving. In Chapter 9, he offers suggestions if you are working at either polar region.

(Continued from page 9)

Chapter 10 explains other grid systems used universally and considers whether you need these loaded to your GPS if you purchase one. "More Information" (pg. 98, 1996) and the Index are detailed and helpful resources. They include such information as other navigational tools available to the outdoorsperson, recommended books about navigation or orienteering, a graph comparing various receivers and their features, and two lists—one of GPS receiver manufacturers and the other of GPS computer software manufacturers and their information. There is a Glossary at the end of the book.

As a quick and pretty thorough reference, this book is small enough to be valuable as 'the one more thing you could carry in your backpack' while surveying or playing in the outdoors. Letham argues that GPS is a necessary tool to use while sighting with a compass. Throughout the book he includes photographs of various GPS models' faces and their query displays. He educates the reader about use, and functions, while demonstrating scenarios and comparing various receivers. I recommend this book.

I purchased *GPS Made Easy* at REI, in downtown Seattle, for \$12.95.

AWA's SAA Symposium, Sunday March 29, 1998

COLUMBIA PLATEAU ARCHAEOLOGY: SYNTHESIS AND APPLICATION Association for Washington Archaeology

Organizers: Steven Hackenberger and Brent Hicks

Contributors from the Association for Washington Archaeology (1) synthesize culture history and cultural process in diverse areas of the Columbia Plateau, and (2) discuss their roles within major regional environmental impact studies. Papers build upon articles forthcoming in the Columbia Plateau Volume of the Handbook of North American Indians by reflecting on differing levels of cultural ecological synthesis. Other papers illustrate the relevance of archaeology to region-wide management of cultural and natural resources, and focus on the role of tribal cultural programs in protecting resources threatened by water and power projects, and large-scale military and industrial operations.

CURRENT AFFAIRS IN COLUMBIA PLATEAU ARCHAEOLOGY
Hackenberger, Steven Central Washington University
Sappington, Robert University of Idaho

The last national level symposium on the Plateau area convened over a decade ago. A vacuum persists in the synthetic literature for this region. For fifty years we have achieved limited success in interpreting Columbia River culture history in comparison with surrounding coasts, plains, and basins. For twenty years we have made only sporadic progress in developing ecological case studies that might contribute to the understanding of environmental change and the evolution of complex bands. Factors that have conspired to create this state of affairs are discussed as background for current developments described in papers collected for this symposium.

EASTERN PLATEAU ARCHAEOLOGY: HISTORY AND SYNTHESIS **Roll, Tom** Montana State University

The Eastern Plateau encompasses an area of substantial environmental diversity. We distinguish two primary areas of environmental and cultural difference, the Kootenai-Pend Oreille region that drains the north and east portions of the Eastern Plateau and the Salmon-Clearwater region of west central Idaho. This diverse, mountainous terrain presented opportunities and challenges that resulted in substantial variation in human adaptations that reflect both physiographic situation and cultural relationships. Original attempts at regional synthesis stressed broad-scale population movement and social interaction. Revised models tend to stress in situ developments within the Columbia Plateau and the Northern Rocky Mountains.

MIDDLE HOLOCENE ADAPTATIONS IN THE EASTERN BLUE MOUNTAINS AND HELLS CANYON REGION OF OREGON AND IDAHO

Reid, Kenneth Rainshadow Research

Between 7500-4500 BP a regional lifeway involving small bands of hunter-gatherers moving frequently over short distances within an annual range structured by integrated drainage and orographic precipitation flourished in the high valleys and deep canyons of the southeastern Plateau. Four site types recur: summer fishing camps along the Snake River, winter hunting camps in sheltered side canyons, upland andesite workshops, and communal secondary interments with artifact hoards. A distinctive mid-Holocene rhythm of summer aggregation, winter dispersal, and periodic inter-band information sharing is contrasted with the late Holocene winter village pattern anchored in resource control and long distance logistics.

ALWAYS CARRY YOUR DIGGING PERMIT: YAKIMA TRAINING CENTER ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM.

Jackson, Brantley Diversified Technologies Corporation

The Yakima Training Center (YTC) is a U.S. Army training facility in the uplands—the hinterlands—of central Washington between the Yakima and Columbia rivers. In this shrub-steppe environment, the Army trains with tanks and other heavy military equipment on broad open uplands and valleys separated by steep ridges. Nearly one-half of the YTC's 512 square miles has been surveyed for cultural resources and hundreds of sites have been identified. Management concerns focus on reducing conflicts between military training and cultural resources.

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND OTHER CULTURAL SITES ON THE HANFORD CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Nickens, Paul and Mona Wright Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

Managing and protecting archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties at the 560-square mile Hanford Site in south-central Washington involve myriad issues that, in turn, demand innovative and cooperative approaches among several entities. Included in this mix are several federal, state, and local agencies. American Indian tribes, and site contractors. This paper briefly reviews the general context of various issues and highlights the

results of recent efforts that contribute both to Columbia Plateau archaeological studies and to methods for effective cultural site protection. Long term preservation of significant archaeological and other cultural sites on this fragile cultural landscape requires a strong coalition that includes all parties as active partners.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON THE UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER IN NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON: SURVEY AND PRELIMINARY EXCAVATIONS IN THE GRAND COULEE DAM PROJECT

Hartmann, Glenn and Stan Gough Archaeological and Historical Services, Eastern Washington University

For the past several years, Eastern Washington University has conducted archaeological investigations in the Lake Roosevelt basin in northeastern Washington. Preliminary excavations at 16 sites have documented prehistoric occupation from at least 7000 BP to the historic era. Ancillary geomorphological investigations added more data to the development of a Late Quaternary geologic history of the region, augmenting the picture of prehistoric adaptations to the area. A model for understanding the evolution of landforms within the Upper Columbia River valley and the associated implications for prehistoric land-use and settlement is presented.

DISCUSSANT: JAMES CHATTERS, APPLIED PALEOSCIENCE

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AWA News

Association for Washington Archaeology
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 PO Box 35-3010
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Archaeological and Heritage Events Calendar

March 6. 51st Northwest Anthropological Conference Deadline for student paper competition manuscripts.

March 14 (12:00 Noon). AWA Board Meeting, North Bend Library. All members are encouraged to attend.

March 25-29. SAA Annual Meeting, Seattle, Washington. See Page 7 above (SAA Symposia) for the schedule of symposia relevant to Northwest archaeology. *Volunteer to help and receive free meeting registration, complimentary copy of the abstracts, and a \$5 stipend per shift. Contact Rick Peterson at rick_peterson@saa.org, 202/789-8200.*

April 1 (7:00-8:30 p.m.) Archaeology in King County Lecture Series, Lecture 2. Brad Bowden, of Larson Anthropological/Anthropological Services, presents *Japanese Camp at Sellick: Historic*

Archaeology in Southeast King County. At the Marymoor Museum, 6046 West Lake Sammamish Parkway NE, Redmond. 425/885-3684

April 16-18. 51st Northwest Anthropological Conference, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana. **Banquet speaker, Dr. Michael Schiffer**, Professor of Anthropology, University of Arizona. For information, write Northwest Anthropological Conference, Dr. Thomas A. Foor, Chair, Department of Anthropology, The University of Montana Missoula, Montana 59812. <http://taylor.anthro.umt.edu/anthclub/nwconf/NWprog.htm>.

Meetings held at the Missoula Parkside Holiday Inn, 200 South Pattee, Missoula
Phone: 800-399-0408
 406-721-8550
Fax: 406-721-7427

May (sometime) Supplementary AWA General Meeting, North Bend. Keep posted.

May 6 (7:00-8:30 p.m.) Archaeology in King County Lecture Series, Lecture 3. Christian J. Miss, Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc. presents *Huckleberry Mountain: A Native American Archaeological Site in the Central Cascade Mountains*. Marymoor Museum, 6046 West Lake Sammamish Parkway NE, Redmond. 425/885-3684.

May 9 (12:00 Noon). AWA Board Meeting, North Bend Library. All members are encouraged to attend.

Not much empty space this quarter. You better submit your calendar events for the next issue soon by e-mailing details to lleeds@halcyon.com. Deadline for the June newsletter is May 15.